

## Business Notices.

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**SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE FOR ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.**—To ascertain the immensity of SINGER'S MACHINES, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gazette, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

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**ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.**—Faint, figured, and striped, all qualities and styles, suitable for Curtains, Chamber Closures, Linings, &c. The largest stock in the market, just received and for sale by

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**RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO REQUIRE DURABLE AND ACCURATE SCALES.** FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

**DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof, Defiance Locks and Brass Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Submarine and Patent Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 102 Pearl st., one door below Mulford.

**R. R. R.—RAILWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATOR.**—Will instantly stop and cure the most violent Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Gripes, Spasms and Pains of all kinds. In cases of Cholera and all other Fevers there are no better remedies in use. R. R. R. Office, No. 102 Fulton st., N. Y. Sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

**ROBERTS & CATHIEL, No. 113 Broadway,** have received PATENTERS' AGENCY, CASES OF HATTING'S FLUSH AND SATIN. TIPS AND SHOES. PRICINGS FOR UNDERWEAR, &c.

**New-York Daily Tribune**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1853.

The American Art of Horse-Taming.

**NOW READY.** AN EXTRA TRIUNE of eight pages, containing the complete account of this wonderful art, with some other valuable articles on the same subject, which have not yet appeared in this country. Every man who owns or uses a horse will desire to read this Extra, and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, new dealers and others are requested to forward their orders at once, naming distinctly the number of copies required.

Price: Single copies, 4 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50. Address: HORACE GREELLY & CO., Tribune Building, New York.

**THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.**

The publishers of THE TRIBUNE propose to issue, on the 1st day of September and monthly thereafter, a sheet devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

1. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Monetary intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

2. It will be sent without charge to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable to address.

3. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed, will make special bargains therefore.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE office henceforth until the 25th inst. If by letter, address

HORACE GREELLY & CO., No. 134 Nassau st.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1 a line.

Queen Victoria's Message to the President of the United States, of which a part was, through some blunder of the telegraph operators, received as the whole yesterday, will be found complete in our columns to-day. Its transmission occupied some twenty-four hours; that is to say, so much time elapsed between the reception of the first and last words, during several hours of which there was no communication with Valentia Bay. The electrician at Trinity Bay presumes that he can transmit Mr. Buchanan's Message in an hour and a-half, but as he had not apparently received it at the date of his message to the press. His speculations on the time required are of no great value.

At about a quarter past twelve o'clock this morning, the alarm bell struck, and soon came the cry, "The City Hall is on fire." In less than ten minutes more the flames burst out of a window, and ran round the clock tower, which soon became a pyramid of red light, far outshining in splendor the mimic fires of the early evening. The flames are now, as we go to press, in the Governor's Room, and the tower has fallen. The fire now appears to be under control.

The mails for Europe by the Royal Mail steamship Persia will close at 10 o'clock this morning.

At the hour of going to press there were no signs of the steamship Niagara; but the pilot of the Saxonia reports having spoken her under canvas about three hundred miles from this port. She will doubtless be up to-day.

Our first celebration of the success of the Ocean Telegraph was had yesterday. Salutes were fired, fireworks displayed at the Park, public buildings were illuminated, and many private citizens joined in the affair. The jubilee appears to have been general throughout the country, and we have full

accounts of the manner in which the people commemorated the occasion.

The new State of Minnesota was carried by the Slave Democracy by means of the grossest frauds at its first election last Fall, and two United States Senators thereupon chosen by its first Legislature—Henry M. Rice and Gen. James Shields. Rice went in for Lecompton at once; but Gen. Shields did not relish that measure, sympathizing with Senator Douglas, of whom he was formerly a colleague. Near the end of the session these gentlemen were admitted to seats, when, on drawing to decide the length of their respective terms, Rice drew six years, while Gen. Shields drew but two. Complaints of foul play were made, but not substantiated. Still, we do not believe any shrewd politician, who knew the ropes, would have bet even on Shields's drawing the full term.

The Legislature was reconvened this Summer, and has been in session twice as long as it should have been—the dominant party absorbed in the scheme of electing Franklin Steele (of Fort Snelling memory) to supplant Gen. Shields in the Senate after the 4th of next March. To this end, the rules have been overruled, and every nerve strained. But the managers reckoned without their host; for on the 3d inst. the Joint Resolue which had been offered by a Lecomptonist, that the two Houses proceed to elect a U. S. Senator, was taken up in the House, and its indefinite postponement moved by a Douglasite. The ex-majority, seeing that they were outnumbered, tried to stave off a decision; but their Speaker was overruled, and the resolve to postpone carried by the votes of thirty-five Republicans (every one that was elected) and nine Douglasites, forming a strong majority. The beaten party refused to vote.

Mr. Starkey (Douglasite) thereupon offered the following spicy proposition:

Resolved, That the course pursued by members of the present Legislature to enforce the election of a Senator of the United States at the present session, is the best occupied by Gen. Shields, for the purpose of advancing corrupt designs, and to elect a Lecompton Senator as a demonstration against Stephen A. Douglas, and to conciliate the favors of the National Administration is a vile violation of the sentiments of the people of Minnesota, and obnoxious to the honor, interest and dignity of the State.

This, too, was carried by the votes of eight Douglasites and all the Republicans: Total, 43 Yeas to 25 Nays. And then the House, after a session of eight hours, adjourned.

Lecompton and Fort Snelling seem to form too strong a dose for Minnesota.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U. S. Senator from Illinois, recently made a speech at Chicago in exposition and defense of Republican principles, which is receiving that general circulation and attention which it deserves. We did not print it, because of its great length, and because we believe our readers already better informed on the questions it discusses than those of almost any other journal—or, if deficient, it is because of heedlessness on their part, not of indolence on ours. For years, we have day by day set forth the vital truths so lucidly and forcibly presented by Mr. Trumbull, and we rejoice that they seem to be taking firm root in that magnificent West which bears in its bosom the destinies of our country. After the next Presidential Election, the new Free States will form the largest third of the Union, counting the old Free States and the Slave States as each composing a third. In 1848, there was not an Electoral Vote cast against the party arrogating to itself the name of Democratic in all the Free West. Gen. Taylor was elected President, but no State west or north-west of the Ohio contributed to that result. In 1852 there was, of course, no change in that quarter; yet in 1856 Fremont carried Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, losing Indiana and Illinois only by foul voting and by the outright purchase of certain Know-Nothing wire-workers by the Slave Democracy. Even thus, the Free West gave 38 Republican to 24 Democratic Electoral Votes—a clear majority against the Sham Democracy for the first time. And we cannot doubt that, whatever temporary checks may be experienced in local elections—which neither draw party lines rigidly nor call out a full vote—the progress of the Republican cause is steadily onward. We believe even "Egypt" will give twice as many Republican votes next November as she has ever yet given, and that the dark end of Indiana, if faithfully canvassed, will show a corresponding gain for the party of Free Labor. And we shall be grievously disappointed if Minnesota does not, even in 1860, throw her weight into the scale of Freedom. As to Kansas does any one imagine that she can be kept out of the Union two years longer, or ejected into casting a respectable vote for the party which fraternizes with, and bestows offices upon, the murderers of Barber, Phillips, and their fellow-martyrs—upon those who paid the Border Ruffians from the Federal Treasury for burning Lawrence, and ravaging the Free-State settlements at least quarterly through two eventful years of trial and suffering? The Electoral Vote of Kansas will be as surely Republican in 1860 as that of Vermont.

—Mr. Trumbull is an admirable debater—always knowing what he wants to say, and therefore saying it. He crowds his colleague very hard—harder, we think, than Mr. Lincoln has done in any of his published speeches—with regard to his support of the "Toombs bill" for pacifying Kansas, passed by the Senate, but defeated in the House, in the Summer of 1856. No doubt, there were some words given and some things said by Mr. Douglas during that long session that he would now gladly change or have generally forgotten. It certainly is a Herculean task to reconcile "Popular Sovereignty" with the treatment of Kansas by the Federal Government from 1854 down to the hour that Mr. Douglas refused to be longer responsible for that treatment, not to mention the Dred Scott decision, which Mr. D. still professes to uphold.

But we had intended to speak rather of the heartiness with which Mr. Trumbull commits himself to the policy of Retrenchment in the National Expenditures, descending from generals to particulars, and not resting in vague declarations that the expenditures should be diminished, but instancing where and how they can be. This course may not help the expected office-holders' diversion or "fire" in the rear" against Mr. Douglas, but it is emphatically right, and the popular heart will respond to it. Mr. Trumbull has made a most effective speech.

The last news from China included, along with the forcing the entrance of the Peiho River by the Allies, information also that the great city of Ningpo had fallen into the hands of the rebels. This city, in the neighborhood of Chusan, one of the five ports open to European trade, is a great resort for European shipping. It contains, with its suburbs, some 400,000 inhabitants, and is famous throughout China for its extensive banking establishments. Not only are there a considerable number of Euro-

pean residents engaged in trade, but a larger number still of missionaries, including several English and American ladies engaged in the education of Chinese children. Ningpo, in fact, the headquarters of Protestant missionary operations in China. The rebels, in all their proceedings hitherto, have taken particular care not to embroil themselves with Europeans, and there is little danger—however the native inhabitants may suffer—that the establishments of the Consuls and foreign merchants will fail to be respected. The missionaries, we suppose, may be equally sure of personal safety—though the idea of any particular respect on the part of the rebels for the Christian religion, at one time warmly urged, is now pretty generally abandoned. In fact, the present rebellion is very far from being either a novelty in Chinese annals, or very respectable in its character. Brigandage on land—and the present rebellion can hardly be regarded in any other light—has always been the curse of China no less than piracy on the coast. Not to go beyond the time of the present Tartar dynasty, it is recorded in the Chinese annals that in 1665, there was a rebellion in ten out of the eighteen Chinese provinces. Between 1722 and 1735, the Government spent upward of a hundred millions of dollars in putting down another rebellion. In 1776, as much more was spent for a similar purpose; while from 1796 down to 1850, three times that sum is said to have been spent in suppressing rebellions, one of which lasted eight years. The present rebellion can be traced back to that latter date, at which time complaint was made that two-thirds of Kwangsi—the southern province next inland from Canton—was overrun by robbers. One of the chiefs of these robbers, who had, before turning robber, picked up from a missionary some scraps of western knowledge and theology, took a town, and being joined and supported in his operations by other plundering bands, proclaimed himself a king; while, to give himself the greater eclat, he claimed also to be a relative of the God of the Christians. Proclaiming death to the Tartars, who were hated as conquerors, and death to idolaters, which meant the plunder of the temples where the rich hid their valuables, he emerged from Kwangsi in August, 1851, and took his course through the center of China, capturing and plundering city after city, and by the end of that year he reached the great river Yangtze-king. Descending that river, upon whose fertile banks dwell more than a hundred millions of people, the rebel chief Tse-Ping-Wang, as he called himself, stormed Woo-chang, said to be the most populous city in the world, and in March, 1853, assaulted and took Nankin, the ancient capital, destroying the celebrated porcelain pagoda which had been reckoned one of the wonders of the world. From this newly acquired seat of his power, the rebel leader sent two armies northward, one of which penetrated as far as Tientsin on the Peiho—the same city against which the French and English are now operating. But in the North the rebels found no sympathizers; their armies melted away; and in September, 1855, the Peiho Gazette announced that the empire north of the Yellow River was clear of rebels. Still, from their central position at Nankin, they made successful raids in almost every other direction. Almost every considerable city has been made to endure their presence, and to suffer from their rapacity. Amoy and Shanghai have been occupied, though since recovered by the Imperialists. In fact, an Imperialist army has followed in the rear of the rebels, recouping and again plundering the unfortunate cities lately in their hands. In this way, the great city of Woo-chang has changed hands three times, while an Imperialist force has been employed for four years in laying siege to Nankin. Ningpo has now fallen, but probably will soon be recovered again. As a political revolution, the rebellion takes no root. Only the dregs of the people adhere to it, and any regeneration of China is hardly to be expected from this source.

We learn with pleasure from a member of the Republican Convention of the 1st Congressional District of Illinois, that at the meeting of the Convention at Rockford, on Thursday, the 12th inst., the Hon. E. B. Washburne was nominated for reelection by a large majority. We sincerely rejoice at this intelligence. Mr. Washburne is a bold, upright, intelligent, industrious and most useful member of Congress, and the whole country would have reason to regret his absence from that body.

**FLOODING IN THE PEIHO GUTTER.**—The Herald of Tuesday morning tries to excuse its false statement about the Niagara, by saying that "several of the daily newspapers yesterday announced the arrival of the Niagara on Sunday morning."

Now THE HERALD was the only paper that told any such story. THE TRIBUNE, TIMES and EXPRESS distinctly said that the Niagara had not arrived, while some papers said nothing at all. The fact is, no one except THE HERALD had sufficient enterprise to run "our own reporter's" special account through the cut-off known as Plum Gut.

**THE NIAGARA.**

To the Editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. SIR: No signs of the Niagara yet. Old boatmen and mariners here are unable to account for the delay of her arrival, except it be owing to fog. The City of Washington and Saxonia, which generally arrive in from ten to eleven days, are now in their thirteenth day out; and it may be that the fog theory is the true one, or the Niagara may have gone around on Nantucket Shoals. We went out last night in a small boat to the Dr. Kane, a tug-boat which crossed the bar at 7 o'clock. At that time the Niagara had not been sighted. She is now 132 hours from St. John's, a distance of 1,100 miles. If she only ran eight miles an hour, she ought to be here now.

Quarantine, Tuesday—9 A. M.

**LATER—THE NIAGARA SPOKEN.** The Niagara was boarded 15th inst. 10 A. M., 350 miles east of Sandy Hook by pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, in lat. 41, long. 66. She was under canvas at the time, but had been using the propeller a short time previous.

The steamer Saxonia, arrived yesterday, reports: Aug. 16, 1 P. M.—200 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw U. S. steam-ship Niagara beating up under canvas, but she disappeared immediately in a fog. The wind was light from the southwest.

**BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.**

**Fire at Rochester.** Rochester, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. Longmire's brewery, situated on Water street, was totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock this morning. Also, Dundas & Hollowell's sheepskin factory, and Doxtater's bath adjoining. Longmire's loss about \$25,000, insurance \$18,000; Dundas & Hollowell's loss \$30,000, insurance \$1,000. Willis & Hollowell, in the same building, experienced a loss of \$1,500, insured \$1,000. Doxtater's loss \$1,500, no insurance.

**A Gerrit Smith Meeting.** Oneida, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith, by invitation extended him several days since, attended a meeting here this afternoon for the purpose of being questioned relative to his views on the general political topics of the day. The meeting was well attended, and at the close Mr. Smith expressed his previous determination to run for the Governorship, and earnestly called upon the voters to come to his support.

## THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

## THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE COMPLETE!

## How the Line Works.

## How Long the Message was Coming.

## THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE IN FULL.

At ten minutes before 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the following message was received from Trinity Bay for Mr. Archibald, one of the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TRINITY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. E. M. ARCHIBALD, New York: The Queen's message was completed at 5 o'clock this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception Valentia desisted sending it, in order to make some slight repairs in the cable. Through a mistake, the part received was sent south, as if it constituted the whole message.

The following was immediately sent to Washington, together with that for Mr. Archibald: NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

To the Honorable the President of the United States, Washington.

I beg leave to transmit a message this moment received from Trinity Bay, explaining the cause which prevented the whole of the Queen's Message being telegraphed from Valentia yesterday. Shall we consider your message to Her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly. The operators at Trinity Bay await our answer.

PETER COOPER.

## THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE

To the President of the United States, Washington: The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States will prove an additional link between the nations, whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem.

The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

## HOW THE LINE WORKS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

Mr. De Santy, the Electrician-in-Chief at Trinity Bay, says that he is unable to give any information for publication as to the working of the cable, but that the time necessary for the transmission of the President's Message depends upon its length and the condition of the line and instruments at the time—perhaps under favorable circumstances an hour and a-half. The reception of the Queen's Message was commenced early yesterday morning, but not finished until this morning, but it was stopped for several hours to allow of repairs to the cable. The fragment of the message transmitted yesterday, was handed to the Newfoundland Line as the genuine entire message, and was supposed here to be such until this morning.

## SIR EDMUND HEAD TO THE QUEEN.

The following is a copy of the Governor-General's message to the Home Government:

The Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, England.

The Governor-General of British North America presents his humble duty to the Queen, and respectfully congratulates her Majesty on the completion of the telegraphic communication between Great Britain and these colonies.

## CYRUS W. FIELD TO GOV. KING.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 5, 1853.

To the Governor of New-York: SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been successfully laid.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

## THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Aug. 12, 1853.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Trinity Bay, Newfoundland:

SIR: I found yours of the 5th instant, on my return to-day. Genius, skill and perseverance, have nobly triumphed. New-York rejoices with you.

JOHN A. KING.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

The Indian Bureau has received a communication from Brigham Young, in which he says he will give way to Dr. Forney, and close his office as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. He asks for an allowance of \$1,000 to reimburse him for food and presents to the Indians, in order to conciliate and keep them in check until the peaceful results following the advance of the troops could be explained to them. It is suspected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that Brigham conciliated the Indians for his own purposes, but finding he could not use them, wants the Government to pay the expenses. Special Agent Pritchett, under date of Aug. 9, states that he had made an ineffectual effort with a large body of Yantecaise Indians to fix a time and place to meet Superintendent Cullen, to receive the presents, &c., authorized by recent acts of Congress to be distributed among them. He has returned to the Sioux Agency. Superintendent Cullen has taken measures to meet them in council on the 17th of August.

## Further by the Arabia.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853.

We have succeeded in obtaining one more paper brought out by the Arabia, the only additional one on board the Europa.

The Liverpool Courier of the 7th says: That as compared with last week, prices of Breadstuffs are rather lower, the ultimate yield of the present harvest favoring holders at the previously reduced average prices.

Flour was more inquired for at all prices to-day: Western Canal, 20/21/6; Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and Ohio, 22/24/6; White American Wheat is quoted at 6/37/4; Red, 5/6/6/6; Indian Corn

steady: White, 33/34/6; Yellow and Mixed, 33/35/34/6.

## Republican Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. The Hon. Tom Corwin, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Seventh District.

## The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. The track of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Road, washed away by the great flood in June, is now thoroughly repaired, and the bridge across the Long Lake being finished yesterday, trains are enabled to run through without change of cars.

## Army Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. Leavesworth advises of the 14th inst., per U. S. Express Company to Booneville, 17th inst., state that Capt. Col. Johnson, First Cavalry, and Capt. Simpson of the Commissary Department, have arrived from the Plains. The former shortly assumes the command at Fort Riley.

## Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock, \$2,341,100; Deposits other Banks, \$2,132,400; Capital Stock, \$2,341,100; Deposits other Banks, \$2,132,400; Loans and Discounts, \$7,500,000; Circulation, \$9,500,000; Deposits other Banks, \$2,132,400.

## Fire in Attleboro, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1853. In Attleboro last night a large building occupied by the Mansfield Thread Manufacturing Company, the sewing machine of Hayward, Briggs & Co., and Everett, Deane & Co., jewellers, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

## THE TELEGRAPH JUBILEE.

## Artillery Salutes and Bell Ringing.

## PROCESSION FROM CENTRAL PARK.

## The Fireworks and Illumination.

## DECORATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

## SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

People were wide awake at an early hour, and THE TRIBUNE was in demand yesterday morning. Our extra of the previous night had sharpened public curiosity, and the morning edition went off like dew before the sun.

During the forenoon but very little business was done, everybody being engaged in conversation and congratulations, and in preparations for the evening. Flags, British and American, were exhibited from all public buildings, and in some instances, a cosmopolitan spirit evoked the colors of many other nations.

## THE SALUTES.

At sunrise a salvo of 100 guns was fired in the Park, and a salute of 35 guns was fired on the Battery.

At noon a detachment of the Scott Life Guard, under the command of Lieutenant Wm. H. Brown, fired another 100 guns in the Park; and another detachment of the Guard under the command of Lieutenant J. D. McGregor, fired 100 guns on the Battery.

The artillery in both cases were in full uniform, except cartridge boxes, and their lively handling of the guns showed they had not forgotten the lessons they had learned on the battle-fields of Mexico.

## THE BELL-RINGING.

As soon as the hour of noon had been struck, many of the church bells in the city commenced to peal. Trinity Church led off, when Mr. Ayllife, the bell-ringer, repeated his programme of Monday night, with variations and additions.

Trinity Chapel, up town, with its fine peal, attracted much attention. The bell-ringers of Dr. Phillips's Church (in Fifth avenue), St. Paul's Church, St. John's Chapel, the Church of the Holy Communion (in Twentieth street), the Dutch Reformed Church in Fifth avenue, and many others distinguished themselves by the hearty manner in which they rang out welcome to the Queen's message and the President's reply.

At the same moment, all the factory bells of the city joined in the general chorus, and the steam-whistles, which usually announce the hour for the mid-day lunch of laboring men, shrieked more loudly than ever, and for many minutes swelled the din commenced by the bells. On the steamboats, at the foundries—up town, down town—everywhere steam lent its aid to celebrate the triumph of electricity.

## PROCESSION FROM CENTRAL PARK.

The workmen upon the Central Park, and the workmen on the new Croton Reservoir, made a novel parade, and after marching through the principal streets, were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, in front of the City Hall.

The procession was headed by a squad of the Central Park Police, in full uniform; then came a full brass band, and a standard-bearer with a white muslin banner, on which was inscribed

"THE CENTRAL PARK PEOPLE."

The workmen, attired in their every-day clothes, with evergreen in their hats, next marched in squads of four, each gang carrying a banner with the name of their boss-workman inscribed thereon. In the line of the procession were several four-horse teams drawing wagons in which were the workmen in the engineers' department. On the sides of the vehicles were muslin banners, with the words:

"ENGINEER CORPS."

The Reservoir workmen were a hardly-looking set of men, and were far from specimens of the laborers of New-York.

The procession filed Broadway from Union square to the Park, and as it was altogether unexpected, it created no little excitement and inquiry. If all the men and teams in this turn-out are kept at the city's work, we shall soon see great improvement in the new Park.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the Park, Mr. Andrew H. Green, President of the Central Park Commissioners, addressed the men as follows:

Fellow-citizens and fellow-workmen of the Central Park: This procession of laboring men of the city, turning spontaneously from their daily work into line of three miles long, with plows, drays, spades, and all the insignia of labor, adds a most significant feature to the celebration of this most wonderful achievement of time. While bankers and brokers, and shipowners, and manufacturers are all basking in the influence of this event upon their peculiar vocations, the intelligence of the laboring man is not behind in discovering his bearings upon his interests and the interests of labor throughout the world. Movement, activity, transportation by rail and by ship,